### 64-DAYS' MARCH.

How Hatch Checkmated Hood in the Fall of 1864.

[By E. W. Surby, 7th Ill. Cav., Battle Creek, Mich.]

In September, 1864, by order of Major-Gen eral Washburne, commanding the Department of West Tennessee, Brigadier-General Edward Hatch, commanding 1st division, cavalry corps, was ordered to hold his command in readinoss to march with ten days' rations, and, if possible, form a junction with the Union forces then operating up the Tennessee River as far as Eastport, Miss.

The division was composed of the following troops: 1st brigade (Colonel Oliver Wells, 12th Missouri cavalry)-7th and 3d Illinois and 12th Missouri cavalry; 2d brigade (Colonel Dates E. Coon, 2d lowa cavalry)-6th and 9th Illinois and 2d lowa cavalry, and company K, 1st Illinois light artillery (Captain J. W. Curtis); the total strength of the two brigades being twenty-four hundred men, rank and file. The expedition was fitted out at White Station, on the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, within seven miles of Memphis, Tenn. Here is a diary of the expedition :

September 30, 1864.—The column moved out on the Germantown road: the rain fell in torrents for over two hours; crossed Welf River at Pattine's plantation, north of German-

October 1 .- Passed through Macon and advanced on the Summerville road. October 2 .- Passed through Summerville; took the Bolivar road; crossed the Hatchie River, where the 2d Iowa and 7th Illinois bad to construct a bridge.

October 3.-Moved out of the Hatchie bottom at daylight, taking the Mt. Pincton road, contheast of Jackson; crossed the Ferkadeer River at sunset in a heavy rain.

Outober 4.-Left camp at 3 o'clock a. m.; passed through Mifflin, Henderson county, takog the road leading down the valley of Beach River, leaving Lexington to our left and north some eight miles; camped at Jones' plantation; At 9 o'clock p. m. the command went into camp rained all day.

CROSSING THE TENNESSEE. October 5 .- Moved at daylight, passing Scott's Hill, taking the Decaturville road; at worthless a nature as to scarcely produce suffi- It had rained all day. cient vegetation for the sustenance of a mountain goat, and yet here and there could be tiply and replenish." At Clifton we found the of which was an overwhelming gunbout fleet and transports, under command of Major-General C. C. Washburne.

October 6 .- Larly this morning we crossed the river by means of the transports City of Florence. Pekin, Kenton and Aurora; at 2 o'clock a. m. the command was all over, and moved out twelve miles in the direction of Waynesboro'. on the Nashville pike, and camped for the

night on a beautiful hillside. October 7 .- Left camp at an early hour, passing through Waynesboro' at noon; fed on the ville. The country is mountainous, rugged waters glesse like pearls in their rocky basins. October 8.—Left camp at 3 a. m.; passed through Lawrenceburg, county scat of Lawrence county, and took Military road leading to Creek, through the most picturesque of coun- no clue to the men could be found.

· October 8.-Left camp early, returning to there learned that Forrest had crossed the Tennessee River and escaped unharmed.

ing at Wilson's Cross-roads we changed our course and moved towards Waterloo, passing to the north of Florence some six miles; reached Waterloo at 4 p. m., and camped for the night. October 11 .- The command moved down the

river some ten miles, with the hope of finding the gurboats and fleet and procuring rations for the men. Major Horton, commanding 2d Iowa, was sent in advance with his regiment to the fleet with dispatches. Unfortunately, the fleet had left a few hours previous to the arrival of our cavalry opposite Eastport, Miss. October 12. - Left camp early, moving in the direction of Savannah, and went into campone mile below that place.

ON SHORT RATIONS.

October 13.—Rations very scarce; subsisting of the country, which is rather thin; brigade | now returned to camp. commanders applied to General Hatch, who of men under suitable officers to procure corn | was issued to the hungry command. and wheat and have it ground at the neighbor-

scouring the country in quest of bacon, salt, 16th orders were issued to be ready to move. October 17 .- Left camp at 7 a. m., and moved turned towards Clifton and camped, having miles, and compelled to forage off the country, | camped. which is a very disagrecable necessity, and -cuts both friends and foes most cruelly and

impartially. October 18 .- On arriving at Clifton no boats were in sight. The "grand rounds" on a large scale-some 150 miles-had been made, and we returned to the starting point very hungry, ragged and tired. During the afternoon the steamer Duke hove in sight, to the great satisfaction of the whole command; but our fine hopes were blasted when we learned that she only had short rations of hard broad and meat, which were equally distributed among the com-

AN EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES. October 19 to 27.-The officers and men dur- | Forrest had recently joined Hood. ing this time were industriously employed in | November 19.-While the 1st brigade was lied again, but Major Horton in the meantime shoeing horses and making necessary prepara- watching the different roads, a battalion mounted and retired by battalions, under fire, tions for an active campaign. Owing to the was sent out to patrol the Waynesboro' road, leaving one officer and five men on the field. scarcity of blacksmiths and tools, sconting the main column to move north to Butter parties were sent out into the country to press in | Creek. The enemy was soon found in force in sufficient to supply the deficiency. Only a few front-Buford's division (rebel), on Big Butter the 1st to left of pike, while the rebels followed were obtained, and many horses were shod by Creek. At the same time our pickets were the use of the common pocket knife and a pressed on the south by the enemy, who had hatchet. The horses improved as forage was the appearance of being infantry. It was imsbundant. While camped at Clifton, Tenn., portant that we should hold our position at all the rebels would occasionally put in an ap- hazards until the pack-train and artillery had pearance on the opposite shore, and the first passed, as it was impossible from the bad confew days considerable sharpshooting was dition of the road to halt or return by the same practiced by both parties, until they mutually route. Orders were given for the train and agreed not to fire upon each other. A lively artillery to turn up the valley of the Little Butconversation ensued between them across the ter, accompanied by the 6th Illinois cavalry, stream. Major Graham and Dr. Briggs, of the | Major Whetrish, commanding, who was in-7th Himois cavalry, procured an old cance and structed to take all the spades and make a ballooed over to know if they would receive crossing on Shoal Creek, as this was the only company. The rebs assented and promised not place to escape from a well-devised trap of the to fire upon them or detain them. Away they enemy. Great anxiety was felt for the comwent, and were greeted by the Johnnies most | mand, as Buford, on the north, was pressing cordially. They appreciated the visit highly, the 2d Icwa hard in front, and flanking on the and more particularly the good old bourbon, a right and left, with vastly superior numbers, bottle of which the doctor presented to them. while the 9th Illinois cavalry were heavily Among the Johnnies was a surgeon named pressed in the rear by a force from the south Green belonging to a Texas regiment. The The enemy seemed intent only on capturing surgeon, on receiving the bottle, mounted him- the whole command, and no doubt felt confiself upon a stump, and attracting the attention | dent of the same. Each regiment fell back alof the men on the opposite side, displayed the ternately and formed lines for two miles, until bottle and requested them to give three cheers | they reached Shoal Creek and found, to their

Mention The National Tribuna.

success of Old Abe. (A remarkable circumstance, but true.) The major and doctor returned much pleased with their visit.

October 30 .- Moved towards Waynesboro' as far as Lincoln Creek and camped. October 31.—Resumed the march and camped one mile beyond Lawrenceburg. November 1. - Left camp early; reached

taking the Nashville pike.

Pulaski and camped for the night. November 2, 3 and 4.—Occupied in procuring fitted on the horses, and preparations made for | rain. a heavy campaign. On arriving at Pulaski we found two divisions of the 4th army corps, under the command of Major-General Stanley. General Croxton's cavalry command was below, towards Florence. While here a brigade of cavalry arrived, consisting of the 14th and 16th Illinois and the 8th Kentucky regiments. The 23d army corps, commanded by Major-General Schofield, was reported to be en route for this place. Railroad trains arrived daily from Nashville, bringing supplies.

HOOD'S ADVANCE INTO TENNESSEE. November 5.-Left camp with three days' ratious. Marching southwest, towards Florence, we were joined there by Gen. Croxton's command, who were ordered to report to Gen. Hatch. During the afternoon of this day heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of the Tennessee River, which gave undoubted evidence of Hood's advance into Tennessee. The command went into camp on Sugar Creek. It

had rained constantly for the past three days,

which put a damper on the spirits of the whole

November 6.—Pushing out of camp before daylight, we were enabled to reach Lexington, Ala., before 11 o'clock a. m. Getting no reliable information here of the enemy, the command moved on to Baugh's Ford on Shoal Creek, the 2d Iowa cavalry in advance. When within a half mile of the ford the advance met the enemy's pickets, driving them across the creek, when the whole command came in full view of a heavy line extending along the bluff on the opposite shore. The whole command was withdrawn except the 2d Iowa, which was to remain and watch the enemy and hold its position, if possible, until further orders.

in a most unpleasant rain storm. November 7.- Daylight found us in mud and water knee-deep. Information had been obtained that Hood's forces were located between sauset reached the Tennessee River, opposite | here and Florence. The 9th Illinois cavalry, Clifton, having crossed a very impracticable, Captain William C. Blackburn commanding, rocky, picturesque country; for miles our was ordered in advance. The enemy was course had been along the high and barren soon found, and heavy skirmishing took lands of a divide. Sometimes we descended an place, resulting in his being driven from the almost perpendicular hillside, crossing a small bluff on the opposite side. The creek, howstream of beautiful spring water, and then, by ever, was too much swollen to admit of crossing, a hard and slow process, ascended an equally and our forces withdrew, falling back to for an hour between the enemy and company 12th Tennessee cavalry, a detachment of the steep and rocky emineace. The soil was of so Slutt's Cross-roads, and camped for the night. K, 1st Illinois artillery. In the meantime a 10th Tennessee cavalry, the 3d, 6th, 9th

VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

scen a mistrable but, the surroundings of which plainly told that the inhabitants of this region, in camp this day, except detachments sent out Croxton's brigade in advance, while the second and at right angles with, the main line, all more productive than the soil, faithfully to reconnoiter. This afforded the men an opobeyed the command of the Scriptures to "multiply and replenish." At Clifton we found the 'Honest Old Abe." Major C. C. Moore, 2d instructions to strike the river ten miles below

the enemy at Eaugh's Ford. But the road was nearly impassable from mud and water, the enemy's pickets had been heavily re-enforced, and the stream was still too high to admit of fordpanuation of W. M. Barnes. The latter place is ing from either side, so our troops had to withforty-one miles from Florence, forty-four miles draw, It rained nearly every day. In the from Pulaski, and ninety-two miles from Nash- meantime Major Moore returned safe with his command, having passed around the enemy's and barren, covered with vast forests and filled | rear a distance-going and returning-of eighty with beautiful trout streams, whose clear miles in twenty-four hours. The object of this expedition was to bring in some men of General Croxton's command, who had been three days previously sent down the river from Bainbridge to destroy the enemy's pontoons Plesence, Ala. When three miles out we took at Flerence, which was not accomplished. Dilithe road leading down the valley of Shoal gent search and careful inquiry was made, but

November 10 .- This was the first pleasant day since leaving Pulaski, but the roads were Military road and moving in direction of Flor- still in a fearful condition, and the whole comence; camped all night at Baugh's Mills, and | mand was nearly destitute of rations. Two mills were taken possession of and a regplar system of foraging the country was adopt-October 10 .- Left camp at 4 a. m.; on arriv- ed, which, even with the most careful management, but poorly supplied the men.

November 11 .- An early move upon the enemy was made by the whole command, advancing on the Daugh's Ferry, Huntsville, Bainbridge and Military road. It was not long before the whole command was engaged in skirmishing with the enemy's pickets. Every effort was made to cross at the fords, but the stream was found still too high to cross, even for mounted men. A few battalions did succeed in crossing below, but the fords had to be abandoned by others on account of quicksand and miry soil. Those who succeeded in crossing did some brisk fighting, inflicting severe punishment upon the enemy. They returned under cover of our artillery and dismounted men, posted on the banks of the stream. This force consisted of the 2d Iowa cavalry. The whole command

November 12.—Remained in camp all day. gave them permission to send out detachments | A very light ration of meal ground at mills

November 13 .- Remained in camp all day. Orders were received from General Hatch to October 14, 15 and 16 .- During this time | send heavy details to all the fords and main each day was industriously spent at the mills | roads, and by felling timber to obstruct the in grinding wheat and corn, while parties were | passage of the enemy. This was done to enable the command to shift from right to left &c., to make it palatable. The evening of the and make an immediate attack. Forrest was reported crossing at Eastport with 15,000 men. November 14.-All roads were effectually out on the Waynesboro' road ten miles; then blockaded in compliance with orders.

turned towards Clifton and camped, having November 15.—The command moved out on marched over a very rough section some thirty | the Military road towards Lawrenceburg and

A BRUSH WITH RODDY'S CAVALRY.

November 16, 17 and 18 .- Still along the enemy's front, heavily picketing. In the meantime the 2d brigade, Colonel Coon commanding, passed down the valley of Wolf Creek, crossed Shoal Creek at Wolf Ford, moved from the opposite side to Aberdeen ; thence to Big Butter, and down to Little Butter; thence directly south toward Wilson's Cross-roads. They succeeded in finding General Roddy's brigade (rebels) and driving them pell-mell back to their infantry support. Sevmand, the balance to be gathered from the eral prisoners were captured and Colonel Coon country until the return of the steamer from returned, recrossing Shoal Creek at Savannah Ford, and camped on Harris' plantation. Information was obtained that the enemy were constantly receiving re-enforcements, and that

for Old Abe, which was heartily responded to; great surprise, the 6th Illinois, pack train, arthen, turning to his visitors, he drank to the tillery, and ambulances all safe on the other which was done by alternate numbers in line side, and the regiment dismounted to cover for two miles. The brigade was then ordered the crossing. A lively skirmish was kept up to mount and withdraw by brigade in line of by the rear-guard while the command passed | regiments, each regiment in line of squadrons October 29.—Left Clifton at 3 o'clock p. m., down the steep, miry bank by file, obliquely, aking the Nashville pike. down the steep, miry bank by file, obliquely, this formation, charged down the pike, in columns of fours. The enemy, discovering this formation, charged down the pike, in columns of fours. and apparent chagrin of the rebels, when they | umus of fours, on a small company of the 9th found their prey had unexpectedly escaped Illinois, who were acting rear-guard. The their snare, was made known by their hideous company did not halt, but continued to fall yells-such as rebels only can make. By dark | back, leading the enemy between the flanking the command had returned to the same place column right and left, who opened upon them they left in the morning, with a firm belief a raking fire, throwing them into confusion that Butter Creek was becoming very un- and ending the pursuit for the day. The comclothing and rations for the men; shoes were healthy. The day had been one of incessant mand arrived at Nolens' plantation at 12 noon,

> AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE. November 20 .- At 3 o'clock a. m. the com- miles, and, turning to the right, crossed Little mand moved out on the Military road and Harpeth River and moved north to the Nolensthence to Blue Water Creek. Captain Mock | ville and Franklin road, where the command (9th Illinois cavalry) at one time was com- camped for the night. General Schofield had ing the trains he was attacked by a superior force and compelled to leave all and take to the ragged, shoeless and poorly supplied with subthe train, he succeeded in obtaining papers must have been of infinite importance to General Thomas, as they detailed the movements

driven in on the military road, and patrols enemy advancing in force. November 21.-The whole command moved at an early hour on the Lexington road. After resting a few hours at this place, the whole force moved toward Lawrenceburg, where it arrived at 5 o'clock p. m. and camped for the

over thirty men, mostly taken prisoners. Cap-

tain Mock is entitled to much credit for the

A BRISK ARTILLERY DUEL.

November 22.-The morning was cold and the ground frozen hard. About 12 o'clock the enemy commenced skirmishing with our pickets, and a battalion was sent to ascertain their force. In about an hour it returned, reporting the enemy three miles from town in force, and strongly posted on bluffs and behind well-arranged rail-barrieades. At 2 o'clock the enemy moved up in heavy force-infantry, cavalry, and artillery-and encamped in line, in plain view of the town and our bivouac. The general ordered the 2d brigade into line of battle, and a brisk artillery duel was kept up

miles east of Lawrenceburg. Iowa, was sent out with one hundred men with November 23.-Left camp at 4 o'clock a. m. | munition,-one hundred rounds cach,-and and halted at Richland Mills to feed and issue | were forced back until they were protected by rations. General Croxton's command was in the guns of the brigade. The enemy now November 9. — During the night Colonel the rear, heavily skirmishing with the enemy. made a charge upon the latter, which was Coon was ordered to move out early with his At 3 o'clock p. m. the command moved three handsomely repulsed by the 6th, 7th and 9th brigade and make another demonstration on miles toward Pulaski, marched up the valley Illinois, who in turn charged the enemy, of Dry Creek, and camped five miles south of completely routing them at all points and

Campbellville. SOME HARD FIGHTING.

November 24.-Moved out at 6 o'clock a. m .: arrived at Campbellville at 9 o'clock a. m., the 2d brigade bringing up the rear. Patrols reported the enemy moving on our left, with videttes standing on every high bluff. General Hatch ordered the patrols strengthened. It was now discovered that a heavy column (supposed to be Buford's division) was in front of the 1st brigade. The 2d brigade was withdrawn, and fell back to the east side of the town, and held the Linnville foad until the 1st division, then in a critical situation, could be recalled. The 2d had no sooner taken position than the enemy's infantry made its appearance in heavy force on the south and west side of town. The general ordered battery K, 1st Illinois, to commence firing at a range of one and half miles, and the effect of the cannonading was excellent, causing the whole rebel column to halt for at least an hour. At this time a flanking column of the enemy was discovered moving to our left, and threatening the Linnville road. The 2d Iowa was ordered to check the movement. They reported the enemy vastly outnumbering them, and the 9th Illinois was at once sent to their support. The enemy were moving their main column by the right flank to get possession of the road in our rear, and General Hatch then ordered the 2d brigade to fall back and hold the road regardless of the 1st. The enemy were strongly posted on the left of town, with a heavy battery playing at 1,000 yards. In the meantime the 1st brigade

succeeded, by passing through the timber over rugged and steep hills, in making a junction with the 2d. The 7th Illinois-Major Graham commanding-made two gallant charges, driving the enemy before them in confusion. Two miles from Campbellville the flanking column and patrol of the 2d, from the left, were suddenly driven in, as the road turned to the left through a narrow gorge, and just at the time General Hatch was passing. Capt. E. B. Phillips, company M, 6th Illinois, commanding

escort, discovering the rebels, charged in an instant with his company and saved the gallant commander from being captured. This act of Captain Phillips is worthy of special compliment here, as well for its daring as its good results. Unfortunately, the captain re-ceived a wound in his left hand, which disabled him for the campaign. The 9th Illinois-Captain J. W. Harper commanding-followed immediately in rear of the escort, and was ordered to dismount and hold the gap at all hazards.

THE GALLANT 9TH. They had but just dismounted when they received a heavy fire from a brigade of the enemy, but not in the least daunted the captain ordered his men forward, until it became a hand-to-hand conflict, and the captain received orders to fall back slowly, their ammunitionsixty rounds-being nearly exhausted. The 2d Iowa was formed across the gorge to protect them while they withdrew. The loss of the 9th Illinois in this fight was thirty killed and wounded in as many minutes; among them were four orderly sergeants. No sooner had the 9th passed through the line of the 2d Iowa than the rebel brigade came at a double-quick up the hollow, colors in front, and in line of battle. Just then 300 Spencers in the hands of the 2d Iowa poured in volley after volley and drove them back in confusion. The rebels ral-The whole command then moved forward, Croxton in the advance, the 2d on the pike, close to rear and on both flanks. At 11 o'clock p. m. the command was in the rear of Columbia and inside the infantry pickets of the 4th and 23d army corps. We here received a mail -the first in sixty-five days.

HOOD AT ARM'S LENGTH. November 25. - Crossed Duck River and camped three miles above Columbia. The advance of Hood's army was only a few miles

distant. November 26 .- Moved out on the Murfreesboro' road and camped eight miles east of Columbia. Hood's advance was engaged with our infantry. Rain fell constantly until the 28th. November 27 .- Remained in camp all day. The 7th Illinois cavalry was assigned to the

2d brigade. November 28 .- At 2 o'clock p. m. the 1st brigade received orders to move immediately, as the enemy had commenced firing on the pickets on the Shelbyville road. By the aid of pickets on the Shelbyville road by the pickets on the Shelbyville road. By the pickets on the Shelbyville road by the pickets on the Shelbyville road by the pickets on the Shelbyville road by the pickets of the picket a glass the enemy could be seen through the a view, therefore, to supplying the wants of the Brighton grape. The grapes were well heavy fog in heavy force about two miles distant. Captain Foster, commanding battalion of 2d Iowa, was ordered to support the pickets. | tions, the undersigned has arranged to give her | but the fruit has just dried and shriveled nat-The artillery was sent to Hunt's Cross-roads, on the Lewisville pike, where the brigade erected a slight barricade of rails and slept on and all goods intended for personal wear or house or sun-dried raisins, but they are raisins nevertheir arms during the night.

November 29 .- The brigade took up its line f march at 4 o'clock a. m., passing Croxton's and Harrison's commands and moving towards Franklin. The 2d brigade marched in rear of the division to Mount Carmel, when it halted and fell in line of battle to the left of the pike. At 9 o'clock a. m. General Croxton's command passed, heavily pressed by the enemy. The light rail barricade previously constructed enabled the 2d, then dismounted, to check the good judgment in matters pertaining to dress and enemy's movements. But a few moments the household, and is entirely trustworthy. We the crop is said to be light, the fruit is much and a wide range of chronic diseases, will be

BEET SUGAR MUST COME. and halted in line of battle until 4 o'clock, p. | ears of sorghum enthusiasts it may sound like | have long been cultivated in France. The m., when it moved towards Franklin two rank treason to speak of the prospect of suc- two plants are treated very much alike in the pletely surrounded by the enemy, and was not yet completed his arrangements for the in the near future. But sorghum sugar and and stored in a cool place until they are obliged to take to the hills and by-roads. By accident he came upon General Chalmers' division wagon train (rebel) and made a charge eral Hood thought this his time to break the shall not be surprised to find a belt of consider- and keeping in a warm cellar. Light is not on the guard, capturing several wagons and Federal power by a crushing blow and the cap- able width running nearly across our continent, important; indeed, the Paris gardeners someprisoners, besides many supplies that he could ture of the train. He assembled his army and between the sorghum sugar and beet sugar times grow it in a warm dark cellar, so that not bring away. While in the act of destroy- excited their cupidity by a description of the belt, where neither sorghum nor beet sugar can the leaves appear nearly white when brought

woods again. By the assistance of Union men sistence, and were told that the coveted train of the beet-sugar industry in this country. and negroes, he was guided by circuitous routes | contained the comfortable clothes and palatable | Among the 'wrecks' are those undertaken in until he reached the column. On capturing rations always to be found in abundance at a Illinois and Wisconsin several years ago, and well-supplied post occupied by Federal troops. the more recent ones at Wilmington, Del.; conveying very important information, which | Hood told his barefooted followers that this | Franklin in Massachusetts, and Portland in tempting prize was separated from them but | Maine. A complete beet-sugar factory was | by pinching out the point of a fruiting shoot by a demoralized corps, and that if they would | erected at Franklin, which, in all its appoint- | two joints above or beyond the bunch, if done about to be made by the enemy. The captain lost strike one bold blow it should be theirs. For ments, was not inferior to the best factories in many days our army had driven splendidly, and they supposed we were indeed whipped "What were the causes of failure in these inskill displayed in bringing out his command with so little loss. At sunset the pickets were driven in on the military road, and patrols

alry corps, was ordered to protect the flanks. November 30.—The 12th Tennessee cavalry, ant of the proper methods of culture. They did Colonel R. R. Spaulding commanding, was this | not know what fertilizers to employ, and how night. The day was cold and snow fell during day assigned to the 2d brigade, and reported to apply them. The beet field must be looked for duty. The day was a beautiful one. The at more as a garden than as a field, and its care, positions on the roads were held until about 3 | therefore, is more horticultural than agriculo'clock p. m., when the enemy attacked Gen- tural. The hand and hoe are the two magic made a general attack on the Federal cavalry | humidity or moisture during the summer on Schofield's left, and simultaneously with | months. The average temperature for the their main assault on the Federal works at three months of June, July, and August should Franklin, with the evident design of forcing | not exceed 70° Fahrenheit, and the mean the enemy massing their heaviest force upon | the same period be at least two inches. the center.

General Hatch formed a portion of the

large dismounted force was displayed, showing and 7th Illinois cavalry regiments in order all the characteristics of infantry. After hold- from right to left, and facing a high ridge to ing the town until sundown, the command was | the south, with the 2d Iowa cavalry thrown 6th Illinois had expended nearly all their amdriving them through their bivouae and across the Little Harpeth River. The enemy's forces were estimated at from five to six thousand strong, and were said to be Buford's division of cavalry and mounted infantry. The rebel center came down upon General Stanley in a style probably never excelled for determined bravery in any charge of the war. As they neared the works the boys opened upon them a fire so destructive that no living force could withstand it. The rebels succeeded in gaining possession of the works in one place for a few seconds, but they were quickly repulsed, and the battle was over. The contest had been very brief-not lasting over an hour, and in that time the enemy had lost over 6,000 men killed and wounded, among them five generals killed, viz., Major-General Cleburne, Brigadier-Generals Gordon, Adams, Strahl and Granberry, and two major-generals wounded. The Federal loss was but 600 killed and wounded. From this date no operation of importance transpired, save the march to Nashville. December 2.-Crossed the Cumberland River,

> tents and knapsacks-the first time we had seen them since leaving White Station in September. From this time until the 12th we were kept busy recruiting up our horses and making preparations for the final battle with Hood's army. And now, dear reader, if you will compare

and camped at Edgefield, where we found our

my statement with that of the article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE under the head of the conclusion that Hatch's cavalry took as active a part in, and did as much toward, leaves; hence, if two plants, even of the same checking Hood's forces and preventing them from interrupting General Schofield's movements from Pulaski to Columbia as any in the or four inches in length and the other plant

\*A Thousand Years.

Lift up your eyes, desponding freemen, Fling to the winds your needless fears; He who unfuried your beauteous banner Says it shall last a thousand years! CHORUS. A thousand years, my own Columbia; 'Tis the glad day so long foretold; 'Tis the glad morn whose early twilight Washington saw in times of old.

What if the clouds one little moment Hide the blue sky where morn appears, When the bright sun that tints them crimson Rises to shine a thousand years.

Tell the great world these blessed tidings-Yes, and be sure the bondman hears; Tell the oppressed of every Nation Jubilee lasts a thousand years!

Envious foes beyond the ocean, Little we heed your threat'ning sneers; Little will they—our children's children— When you are gone a thousand years. Rebels at home! go hide your faces;

Weep for your crimes with bitter tears; You could not bind the blessed daylight, Though you should strive a thousand years. Back to your dens, ye secret traitors;

Down to your own degraded spheres, Ere the first blaze of dazzling sunshine Shorten your lives a thousand years. Haste thee along, thou glorious noon-day;

Oh! for the eyes of ancient seers; Oh! for the faith of him who reckons Each of his days a thousand years.

\*Reprinted at the request of many readers. Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

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cities and towns than in Philadelphia and New ples in the market is to be regretted.

commissions. Samples of fabries will be furnished on request, and all necessary information as to prices, &c. For full particulars apply to the undersigned, inclosing postage for reply. Refers, by permission, to Na-

TIONAL TRIBUNE. MRS, ALICE GRAY, 1315 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. passed until the whole line was engaged in a commend her with the greatest confidence to all.— heavy skirmish, which continued for an hour, Proprietor National Tribune.]

Agricultural Readers.

Under the above heading the Prairie Farmer | ures during winter. An improved variety, has a very judicious article in a recent number, having a broad leaf, is principally grown. This, from which we make some extracts. "In the as well as improved varieties of the chiccory, cessful sugar-beet culture in this country. To | manner of culture. Seeds are sown in early the impartial observer, however, the idea is spring, on deeply loosened, rich ground, and not so unreasonable. In its own natural belt, the plants heed and weeded during the sumsorghum is probably to hold an important place | mer. The roots are lifted just before winter

"Let us look a moment at the present status | and said to be conducive to health,

who had been sent out returned, reporting the infantry—the veteran 4th corps, under that situated in respect to climate, and the cause of so, and then all of it removed to within one or skillful leader, Major-General Stanley, and the failure there was therefore quite different. It two joints or leaves of the bunch, it is very in-23d corps, under General Cox-while Brevet arose from the unwillingness of farmers to grow jurious to growth. We have seen vineyards Major-General Wilson, commanding the cav- the beets. This was a new departure in agri- completely destroyed for the season, owing to eral Croxton's command heavily, which was | wands that bring success to the sugar beet. picketing the river, and compelled him to give | The sugar beet flourishes best in a climate with back. The Confederate cavalry on their right | a low average temperature and rather a high back and flanking General Schoffeld's position, | monthly precipitation of rain or moisture for

"At present only two beet-sugar factories are in operation in North America. One of these is in Canada and the other in California. In the latter nearly one and a half millions of the ills of our fruit orchards because they use pounds of sugar were made last year. The production of sugar from the sugar beet has the advantage over sorghum that little attention need be paid to the season of manufacture. The beets are so readily preserved that the manufacture can be continued through the winter, whether working in the mild climate | kernel every foot. Drag with a Thomas harof California or the severe ones of Minnesota. | row once before the corn is up, and twice after.

the sorghum, as is well known, the percentage | bind the shocks with fine enameled wire." of glucose is often so great as to totally unfit it for sugar making.

'Upon the whole, then, the present outlook for beet sugar is far more encouraging than for sorghum. This is not said to discourage the sorghum industry, in which we have great | best possible condition for immediate use and hope, but simply to make known to our readers, as nearly as possible, the exact truth respecting this question, so important to every farmer in the land. Of course these great industries will not grow to maturity in a day. They will both have to pass through some trials-occasionally discouraging ones, perhapsbefore they will reach the highest measure of success. American enterprise and capital will be equal to the emergency."

MILDEW ON ROSES,

"Vick's Magazine says that the best preventives of mildew on roses are good drainage, high manuring, selection of strong varieties, proper pruning, and dusting with sulphur as soon as it appears. It is contagious, and some varieties are more subject to it than others." We take the above from an exchange, and copy it for the sake of making a few remarks on the paragraph. In the first place, we are led to believe that by strictly following the first-mentioned items in management, mildew will be prevented, but the last item dispels this belief, because we are advised to dust with sulphur as soon as it appears. This is equivalent to confessing that the "best preventives" are not reliable, and makes the whole paragraph meaningless. It is also a mistake some varieties of roses are more subject to it than others; all varieties are alike subject to it when all the conditions are precisely alike. Capron's Cavalry," I think you will come to Mildew on roses is caused by sudden and extreme changes of temperature on the young variety, are placed side by side, one of the the British Medical Journal that three ounces plants having a growth of young shoots three of the green leaves should be boiled for ten but having only older and matured leaves, while warm. This dose can be repeated twice the former may be severely injured by mildew, while the last-mentioned would not show any signs of it, both being under the same atmospherical conditions.

We are, therefore, led to conclude that the writer of the quoted paragraph had no knowledge of the cause of mildew; etherwise, he would have known that the advice he tenders would not save roses from being mildewed if the branches of plum trees will keep away the they were subjected to sudden changes of temperature, especially if from a moist, mild at-

mosphere to a dry, harsh one. stamp out rose mildew by killing off the rose | bed bugs. plants, as has been advised by some microscopists in order to get rid of blistered leaves on | blown through a beliews all over the body of a peaches, but some savant will probably soon sheep, just after the fleece has been removed, do so.

HARROWING TO KILL WEEDS. The system of running a smoothing harrow over corn and potatoes just as the plants have appeared well above ground, is an operation of stirred pulverized coal until the oil is about the very great importance to the crop. In soils consistency of paint, is advised for coating that are apt to bake after rains the crust is | wooden posts. The cost is about two cents per thus broken up and the growth of the young | post, and it is claimed this coating adds greatly plants vastly encouraged. But one of the chief results is that a multitude of weeds are destroyed, the roots of which have not, as yet, penetrated to any depth, and are, therefore, torn up and destroyed by the harrow. In stiffish soils, which are certain to become hard and baked on the surface after rains and the subsequent action of hot sun, the harrowing should of the crop; this will make a difference of several days in the early growth of sorghum, corn, how to get rid of it?—Farmer, Junior. octatoes, or any other crops to which it can safely be applied.

In the culture of garden crops, an irontoothed rake skillfully used may, with the labor of a few hours, obviate the necessity of spending days with the hoe after weeds have rang's Rheumatic Remedy. It stands out alone | shown their growth. Nowhere is foresight as the one great remedy that actually cures and prompt action more necessary than in the

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Shopping by Mail,

SAVES MONEY, TIME, AND TROUBLE—How TO rieties, which shows that it is possible to pro- is something like the following: The unripe Every lady knows that correct styles and the duce them if proper care is exercised in drying fruits are first deprived of some of their bitnewest fabrics are more difficult to obtain in small and handling. That there are many poor sam- terness by soaking in water to which lime and

shoppers who are unable to visit these famous | ripened and placed in a drawer in a warm room bazaars in person and make their own select in October last. I find that none have decayed, immediate attention to the purchase of silks, laces, urally, retaining much of the true raisin bloom. millinery, dress goods, trimmings, gloves, carpets. In flavor they are not quite so sweet as Malaga hold use, for all who may intrust her with their | theiess. Next season I will try drying them | in the sun."

THINNING FRUITS.

ing off as they begin to stone; nevertheless, the | could number my days. presumption is that the fruit will be very [We take pleasure in saying that Mrs. Gray is be of very poor quality. When the peach crop of this remarkable curative agent and a large known to us to be a lady of exquisite taste and is pentiful, the fruit seen in our markets is small record of surprising cures in Consumption,

mony of those have practiced it is that it is highly remunerative. By thinning so that the fruits will be six or more inches apart, the increase in size of those left will make up as great a bulk as the greater number would have done, and be three or four times more valuable.

DANDELION SALAD.

The culture of the dandelion is assuming quite an extensive industry near some of the large cities, where it is used as an early spring salad. It has been taken hold of by vegetable growers, who bring it forward in glass structto the table. It is an easily produced salad,

SUMMER PRUNING OF GRAPE VINES. This practice has been very much reformed of late years, and some advise its entire abandonment. There is an advantage to be gained early, so that the portion removed is a mere bud displaced by the finger and thumb. This checks the longitudinal growth of the shoot

summer pruning, which involved the removal

of a large quantity of active foliage. We see a statement going the rounds of the rural press that in Russia the fruit orchards are covered over with sand as a mulch, and the method is advised as one worthy of adoption in this country. We think this would be, as a general rule, a very costly covering for an orehard, and after all would not be any better than well-pulverized soil, and not so good as a thin coating of manure or rotted straw. On very stiff clay soils sand would be of advantage so far as it would improve the mechanical condition of the soil; but as a mere mulch to preserve surface moisture, a thorough pulverization of the soil in the orchard will answer as good a purpose as sand. Yet, doubtless, we will see sand recommended as a panacea for all

A PRIZE ESSAY ON CORN CULTURE. An essay on corn reads as follows: "Plant on very rich sod ground. Make the soil very fine. Plant with a horse-planter in drills, a only one kind of sugar, viz., sucrose. The | ment, but never to exceed two inches in depth. amount of glucose in the healthy, ripe beet is | Stop when you cannot get the horse through so small as to be practically unappreciable. In the rows. Cut up when the corn is glazed, and

> NOTELETS. -Green manuring darkens and warms the soil, and improves its mechanical condition; it enlarges the supply of organic matters to plants, and puts the inorganic matter of the soil in the

> -An argument in favor of keeping sheep is, that one can be killed at any time and the mutton properly disposed off. This capuot always be done with cattle. Where sheep are kept, therefore, fresh meat is practically at hand at any time. -A member of a farmers' club says that he

> cut a field of oats when the grain was in the milk, and the folder was estimated as worth twice as much as good hay. He also estimates oats out green for cattle feeding as worth more for cows in milk than any other fodder. -In applying manures and mulchings to orehard trees we often see the application confined to a circle a few feet in width from the stem of the tree. This can be but of little value, as the feeding roots are mostly at some distance

from the trunk. The most effectual way is to manure the entire surface of the orehard. -The test of feeding ensilage at the New York Experimental Station showed that the milk yield increased when ensilage was fed to the cows. The feeding of ensilage in comparison with the stored fodder corn from the same field, proved that ensilage is a decidedly useful

food when fed in connection with grain. -In making comparative tests of 125 varieties to say that rose mildew is contagious, or that a few kinds remarkably free from disease. of potatoes last season, Mr. E. H. Libby found These were the Dakota Red, Rural Blush, Vicks' Prize, St. Patrick, Garfield, Brownnell's Best,

Breesee's Advance, North Star and Hancock. -The mullein plant, Verbascum Thapsus, is becoming noted as a medicine in cases of consumption. Dr. Quinlan, of Dublin, writes to minutes in a pint of new milk. The liquid is or three times a day. It is considered to be efficacions in the earlier and a polliative in the latter stages of pulmonary consumption. -A teaspoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water will destroy current worms, green flies, rose worms and many other insects, without injury to the plants. It is stated that corn cobs saturated with kerosene and hung upon

curculio, and also that one onnce of gum camphor dissolved in one pint of alcohol mixed well We have not yet met with the advice to a brush all over the bedstead, is a sure death to -The Persian insect powder, or Buchach, if will clear the animal of ticks. The powder ought to be applied to lambs before their wool is long enough to interfere with applying it. -Boiled linseed oil into which has been

> to their durability. -Other things being equal, chicks that are fed on cooked food grow fatter, are less liable to disease, and thrive better generally than those who worry along on uncooked food.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. On one of my pasture fields there is a kind of be applied even should there be no appearance | I have limed it to correct the acidity, but the sor-

Ans. Poverty, and not acidity, is the matte you have to deal with. Give it an annual dressing of manure,-barnyard manure is best, but half a ton of bone dust to the acre will help. Enrich the soil and the sorrel will give way to more valuable growths. I live in the northern part of Florida and have a

few olive trees, which seem to be entirely destroys by the slight freezing of the past winter. I ha been led to believe that the olive was much hardier than the orange, but my experience proves otherwise. Do you know how much cold the olive will endure? Also, can you tell me how olives are

that were equal to the very best imported va- far with details of preserving the fruit, but it 75 cts per 100 lbs. wood ashes are sometimes added, and then A writer in the Rural New-Yorker has the bottled in salt and water flavored with aromat-

> GIVEN UP BY PHYSICIANS. A patient residing at Binghamton, N. Y., after using Compound Oxygen for two years, gives the gratifying result:

" For two years I could not stand on my feet but for five minutes at a time, or talk as many minutes; but now I can walk four or five miles and do business all day; and I owe my recovery to health to the persistent use of Compound So far as our observation has extended we Oxygen, for I used it about two years, gaining notice that peaches have set very thickly. Of a little all the time. Nearly all the physicians course there is always a considerable fall- who attended me gave me up, and some said they

Our "Treatise on Compound Oxygen," containnumerous and, unless artificially thinned, will | ing a history of the discovery and mode of action superior in size and quality. The thinning of sent free. Address, Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, the fruit is a very tedious process, but the testi-

Sedentary habits, mental worry, nervous excitement, excess or imprudence in enting or drinking, and various other causes, induce Constipation followed by general derangement of the liver, kidneys, and stomach, in which the disorder of each organ increases the infirmity of the others. The immediate results are Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Foul Breath, Heartburn, Flatulence, Dizziness, Sick Headaches, failure of physical and mental vigor, distressing sense of weight and fullness in the stomach, and increased Costiveness, all of which are

known under one head as Dyspepsia. In every instance where this disease does not originate from serofulous taint in the blood, AYER'S PILLS may be confidently relied upon to effect a cure. Those cases not amenable to the curative influence of AYER'S PILLS alone will certainly yield it the PILLS are aided by the powerful bloodpurifying properties of AVER'S SARSAPA

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